The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,603—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Re. 0-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 30th August, 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettupolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AROLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th September, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with H. S. CANARA, 1,905 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 400
Second Class passage	,, 325

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favorable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August, 1879

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	60
Port Said	370	240	60
Messina	400	240	140
Naples	400	240	140
Leghorn	360	240	140
Genoa	360	240	140
Marseilles	350	230	145

Intermediate Fares. Short Sea.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

FOR MARSEILLES STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 6th September inst.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

LADIES' FANCY BALL COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER AT ALL PRICES.

Fancy Materials, Beads, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Laces, Braids, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, &c., &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FANCY PLATES.

6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

For Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors 'Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 8, Pir Market near Jumma Masjid.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G Perrins	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woodcott	19th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TANJORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2123	450	W. B. Hall	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Tatton	15th do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E J. Baker	30th do.

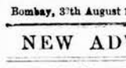
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3433	540	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2651	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of American chairs, grey enamelled ware, alarm clocks, tea, provision, Tennent's pale ale and stout, lanterns, ozonized sea salt, essence of vinegar, remedial and disinfecting fluids, table ornaments, toy air pistols, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cowasjee Patel Street, No. 83, below the Cathedral High School, in the godown of Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., the following on account of the concerned:—

Bed room and dining room American chairs, enamelled ware, such as tea kettles, tea and coffee pots, pitchers, milk boilers, cooking pans, dishes, pie dishes, washing basins, frying-pans, fish kettles, spoons, cake griddles, cake moulds, fruit kettles, measures, funnels, &c., &c.

Handsome plated one day transit alarm clocks.

Kanpore Valley Tea, Felton and Souchong.

Provisions such as asparagus, red cabbage, onions, carrots, cauliflower, parsnips in tins and pork in kegs.

Tennent's pale ale and stout in quarts and pints.

Victoria and Washington lanterns for gardens and roads.

Candy's ozonized seasalt, remedial and disinfecting fluids, powder, essence of vinegar, &c.

Europa Quills.

Sets of Japanned tin boxes with locks and keys.

Sets of Union and tea scales.

Nickel plated and black Pope's toy rifle air pistols.

Sewing machine linen thread of 500 to 600 yards.

Cotton thread of 200 yards.

The above will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash	Rs. 80
Per Kilderkin, Cash	34

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER, BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz. Cash	Rs. 8 8
Pints ,, ,, ,,	5 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c, &c., copiously illustrated, is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, LEBRUN'S Pure Pale OLD BRANDY, well worth a trial, at Rs. 10 per doz. Cash. Apply to D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, DURET & Co.'s Genuine Pure OLIVE OIL, much appreciated, at Rs. 10 per doz. Cash. Apply to D. P. BATHA & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Buggy with Australian Horse and Harness complete, a good turn out. Price Rs. 800. Apply to ME, care of this Paper.

FRESH HAM and BACON in canvas at 9 As. and 8 As. per lb. Terms cash. Mr. ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, No. 11, Forbes Street.

TASMANIA JAMS and TART FRUITS, PRESH, Australian Boiled Mutton and Beef. Apply to W. J. ESSAI'S Provision Stores, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, THREE TIGER CUBS, one Male and two Females, about 5 months old. Apply to Wm. KING, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Madras.

FOR SALE, a really First Class Trichord Cottage PIANO. Chappell's "Oriental Model," Class A. Only three years in use, tone brilliant, easy touch and built expressly for India. Stands climate well, at concert pitch. Price Rs. 400. Apply to A.D.C., Ahmedabad, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

REAL Turtle Soup, Macaroni Lamb Green Peas Turtle Cutlets, Roast Fowl, Roast Beef, etc. Gelly Blanc Manger, TO-DAY DINNER, TEMPLE BAR.

THE Practical French Class. Next term begins 1st September. Candidates must apply before the above-mentioned date to O. S. PEDRAZA, Formby Row, 10, Top Floor.

WANTED, a Pair of First Class ARAB HORSES broken to Harness; height about 15 hands, age not more than 7, and colour to match. Apply B. C. D., care of this Paper. Bombay, 29th August, 1879.

AUCTION TO-DAY at WARNE'S PIANOFORTE WARE ROOMS, 4, Elphinstone Circle. Sale at 3 p.m. Furniture, Pianofortes, Books, Pictures, Clocks, Watches, Oilman Stores, Cigars, &c.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, an UPPER STORIED HOUSE at Bellasis Road near the Byculla Club. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S HOUSEHOLD BREAD is *par excellence* the Bread for the Young. Price 6 pice a lb. Apollo Street Port and Crawford Market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Recco, will sail as above on MONDAY, the 1st September, 1879, at 10 a.m. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a. m. The Company's Steam Launch will leave Apollo Bunder three times between 8 and 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passages, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO BALL.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 3rd October. Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress. Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	,, 10
Non-Volunteer Single Ticket	,, 12
Non-V. Junior and two Ladies	,, 15
Extra Ladies' Ticket	,, 5

F. STOKES, Captain and Adjutant.
W. M. TENNENT, Captain, B. V. R., Joint Honorary Secretaries.
D. S. KEMP, Captain, B. V. R., Honorary Treasurer.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING and two ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 28th instant, will be held here at 3 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, 1879.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th August 1879.

MADAME C. GOLDSTEIN begs to inform the Public and her Friends in Bombay that she has taken over the LEASE of the premises and BOUGHT the GOOD-WILL of the LONDON TIFFIN and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 3, Hornby Row, and is now Sole Proprietress of that Establishment.

The Bar and Tiffin Rooms have been thoroughly renovated. The Wines and Liquors have been carefully selected from the choicest brands, and are of the very best quality.

Madame Goldstein trusts that the Public of Bombay will continue that support and patronage which her predecessor enjoyed. She undertakes to please her customers and secure their entire satisfaction.

Bombay, 28th August 1879.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

¼ lb Canister Rs. 1-8 Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

JUST OUT.

THE NEW ARMY DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION ACT, 1879.
2 PARTS—Rs. 3.

NEW BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Globe Encyclopædia (The) of Useful Information, edited by John M. Rose, LL.D., 4 vols.	47	0
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1880, (*Fully Illustrated*)	3	12
Model Locomotive Engineer, Fireman, and Engine-Boy, by M. Reynolds, author of "Locomotive-Engine Driving"	3	0
Darwinism and other Essays, by John Fiske, M.A., &c.	4	12
Gladstone's Gleanings of Past Years, vol. 7, "Miscellaneous" (*Completing the Series*)	1	8
Practical Navigation, consisting of the Sailors' Sea Book, by the Garnetts, and Rosser, together with Mathematical and Nautical Tables, &c.	4	8
Dickens' Dombey and Son (*New Illustrated Edition*) 2 vols.	4	8
Lewes' (G. H.) Physiology of Common Life, 2 vols. in 1 (*reduced to*)	5	0
Forest and the Field, by the Old Shikarry (*Illustrated*)	2	4
Graphic Holiday Summer Number (*Coloured Illustrations*)	1	0
Catullus Translated into English Verse, by T. Hart-Davies	3	12
Who is Mary? *A Cabinet Novel*, by J. W. Sherer, C. S. I.	6	12
Medlicott and Blanford's Manual of Geology of India, 2 vols. and Map	8	0
Mackay's Sovereign Princes and Chiefs of Central India (*Photographs*) vol. 1	13	0
Culinary Lotteries for Madras. *A Treatise on reformed Cookery for Anglo-Indian Exiles*	4	0
Under the Southern Cross; by H. Cornish. *Notes of a Holiday Tour in Australia*	3	0
Midnight Marches through Persia; by H. Ballantine	7	0
Early Records of British India: *A History of English Settlements in India*; by J. Talboys Wheeler, *cheaper edition*	5	0
Dainty Dishes for Indian Tables	6	0
Graphic (new volume) Jan to June, 1879, *cloth gilt*	15	0
Illustrated London News ditto ditto	15	0
Literary Remains of the late Professor Theodore Goldstucker, 2 vols.	13	4
The Light of Asia, by Ed. Arnold	4	12
The Alcohol Question (Contemporary Controversies), by Sir J. Paget, Sir W. Gull, and others	2	4
Smiles' Life of Geo. Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist, *cheap edition*	3	12
India List, July	6	12
Thompson's Physical Examination of the Chest	4	4
Sleep and Sleeplessness, by J. Mortimer Collins	6	12
Shakespeare's Select Plays—"Coriolanus," Clarendon Press	1	12
Beames' Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, vol. 3, Verb	10	0
Rood's Modern Chromatics, vol. 27 (*International Scientific Series*)	3	4
Bri'h's (J.) Public Addresses, *edited by J. Thorold Rogers*	3	12
Brown's Ethics of G. Eliot's Works	1	12
Stone's Elementary Lessons on Sound	2	4
Ward (E1. M.) R. A., Life and Works (12 Steel Engravings) cloth gilt	13	4
Dicey's Law of Domicile	11	4
Tudor's Leading Cases (*3rd Edition*)	22	8
Freeman's Norman Conquest, vol. 6, *Index*	6	12
Baker's Laws Relating to Quarantine	7	12
Scott's Nook in the Apennines	4	12
Instructions in Military Engineering, vol. 1, part 2 (*Attack of Fortresses*)	1	0
Williams' Law of Executors and Administrators (*Eighth Edition*), 2 vols	47	8
Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain, by Col. Sir L. Pelly, 2 vols	20	0
The Jataka, edited by V. Fausboll, vol. 2	17	8
The Great Artists, "Van Dyck"	2	8
" "Raphael"	2	8
" "Tintoretto"	2	8
" "Hans Holbein"	2	8
Waverley Novels and Poems, 32 vols., *Handy volume edition*, complete in Book Shelves	25	0
More Puniana, by Hon. H. Rowley	1	12
Hunting Expedition to the Transvaal, by D. Fernandes dos Neves	5	12
New Plutarch, "Judas Maccabæus"	1	8
" "Gaspard de Coligny"	1	8
Vas's Marine Officers' Hindustani Interpreter	2	8
Cæsar, *A Sketch*, by J. A. Froude	10	0
Campbell's White and Black, *outcome of a visit to the United States*	5	12
Cobbold's Parasites; Treatise on the Entozoa of Man and Animals	9	8
Hawais' (Mrs.) The Art of Dress	1	0
Fonblanque's How we are Governed	1	12
Everybody's Lawyer, 14,000 *Statements of the Law.*	4	12
Smith's Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, parts 1 to 3 ..... *each*	3	4
Burke's Landed Gentry, 2 vols., 6th Edition, 1879	40	0
Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols., 8th Edition, 1879	47	0
Duff's (Alex.) Life, by G. Smith, Vol. 1	7	8
Keene's Turks in India	7	12
Macleod's Theory and Practice of Banking, 2 vols. (*Third Edition*, 1879)	16	4
Spooner's Narrow Gauge Railways (*Second Edition*)	9	8
Higgs' Electric Light in its Practical Application	5	12
Drayson's Art of Practical Whist	2	4
Walford's Complete Peerage, &c., 1879	3	4
Pocket Penal, Criminal Procedure, and Police Codes (1879)	4	0
Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, 10th Edition	8	12
Wilson's Naval Hygiene (*new edition*)	6	12
Symond's Sketches and Studies in Italy	6	12
Letters of the Younger Pliny, *translated* by J. D. Lewis	3	4
Life of Victor Emmanuel II., First King of Italy; by G. S. Godkin, 2 vols	10	0
Green's History of the English People, Vol. 3 (Puritan England and the Revolution)	10	0
Farrer's Primitive Manners and Customs	4	12
Noad's Students' Text Book of Electricity	7	12
Dictionary of Music and Musicians (1450-1880) edited by G. Grove, vol. 1	13	4
Knight's Dictionary of Mechanics, 3 vols. (*cheaper edition*)	40	0
Building Construction, vol. 3, "Materials"	13	4

Will be ready on September 4th.

GOODEVE'S
HINTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN INDIA.

Seventh Edition, Enlarged.

Entirely Re-written in accordance with the most recent Medical Experience.

BY
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
Rs. 7; post free, Rs. 7-6.

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scoth Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Iris his known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.

Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggist and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR
CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S
THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs. a.		CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY	Qts. 23 4
22 8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL	Qts. 21 4
21 0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT	Qts. 20 0
	** STARS, Quarts	
	*** STARS, Quarts	
	**** STARS { FLASKS	
	{ ½ FLASKS	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE.

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCKICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE,
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messrs. Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net, Cash Rs. 19-4.

Ditto, ditto, on TWO DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 27-5.

Messrs., Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

Ice made in two hours to order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

ELEVATOR

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machines. Each Rs. 2-0.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic or Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES
FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in such operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... Rs. 175 0

N. B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water, Cistern Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap ..... Rs. 140 0

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

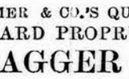
Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160 0

Railway Ice Box specially constructed for Railway Travelling ..... Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.



(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables have been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made Arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus and Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. and Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus and Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 29TH AUGUST 1879.

Consols in London yesterday declined from 97⅛ to 97⅛, doubtless owing to the symptoms apparent of dearer Money, but French Rentes were unaltered at 116f. Four per cent. Enfaced Rupee Paper was unchanged at 78, while Fours-and-a-half, of which we hear considerable sales have latterly been effected in the London Market, have receded from 83¾ to 83½.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening is to some extent favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 58¾ to 58¾ per cent., the Reserve showing a decrease of £300,000 and Bullion of £600,000, while Discounts are also less by £100,000. A further withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank for North America is, however, reported, and the outside market is evidently a shade firmer, in anticipation probably of further withdrawals, the rate of discount on 6 months' Bank Bills being quoted at 1¾ and on 3 months' at 1¾ per cent. per annum.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed is reported quieter with a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta qualities; and Rapeseed is quiet and 6d. lower also in Calcutta descriptions. Indian Wheat, to arrive, is apparently unchanged in value, notwithstanding the unfavourable harvest reports we have latterly been receiving, the heavy shipments from America doubtless preventing any advance in price.

Piece Goods in Manchester are firm; and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, Surats in fair demand, the day's sales being estimated at 14,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Spot quotations, as given by Reuter, mark an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid-Orleans and Hingunghaut, and a decline of like extent in Broach. From New York ready Mid-Uplands comes ¼ cent. higher at 12¼, while November shipment has receded from 10·66 to 10·57 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursdays Receipts	Nil	2,200	400
Six days' do.	4,000	9,800	2,200
Total since 1st Sept....	4,439,800	4,246,300	3,941,300

The relative position of spot and future Cotton fairly indicates the state of the market. The paucity of supplies is steadily forcing prices for immediate delivery, while the "bears," trusting to larger arrivals later on, are as steadily keeping down the rate for futures, and it is a question which will prove the gainers in the end. To all present appearance the "bulls" are likely to have the best of it for another couple of months, as stocks in Liverpool must be reduced to a very low ebb in the interval; but even diminished supplies may not prove all-powerful should Manchester show any signs of collapse.

Bar Silver in London yesterday, according to Reuter, declined from 51¾d. to 51½d. per oz., but we hear from private sources that a steady demand prevails for the Continent, and that the quotation should really be 51¾d. buyers, 51⅞d. sellers. A considerable business has evidently been doing for this side during the past week, the shipments by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton being given at £180,000.

Exchange this morning, owing to the decline advised in Silver, and the comparitively large shipments for this market, coming immediately after the announcement of the increase in the Council drawings, opened weak with a partial decline of 1-16d. per rupee. During the day, however, the advices from Calcutta being firm, a steadier feeling became apparent, although rates remained unaltered. Transactions, so far as we have heard, have been mostly confined to purchases of Bank Paper, a fair amount of telegraphic having been done at 1s. 7 23-32d., while one Bank was for a time a seller of demand at 1s. 7 25-32d. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 7¾d.	"
Credits, 3 " ..	...1s. 8d.	"
Documents, 3 " ..	...1s. 8 1-16d.	"
France 3 " ..	...2·11½	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ⅛ to 3-16 pct. premium, 60 days' sight at 9-16 per cent. discount.

Government Paper has been rather firmer, and we now quote:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¼.

The Share Market is steady although there is not much doing. Bank shares are all unaltered, Bank of Bombay closing at Rs. 655. In Land shares the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba, which now stand at Rs. 830. For Press shares there is little enquiry. Berar are Rs. 15 higher, the directors having declared a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year ending 30th June. Spinning and Weaving Companies, as a general rule, are firmer. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 10 in Khutao Mucconjee, Rs. 12 in Prince of Wales, and Rs. 15 in Bombay United, Dhurrumsey and Manockjee Petit. Great Eastern Rs. 10 per share lower.

Cotton to-day has continued very firm at yesterday's prices, but the enquiry for Export has not been very active, and the only business we have heard of—irrespective of the buying on behalf of the Local Mills—is 200 bales F. G. F. Julgaum at Rs. 218 per candy. We quote:—

Good Omra	Rs. 225 per candy f. p.	
F. G. F. do	" 218	"
G. F. do	" 213	"
Good Dholleras (nominal)	" 225	"
F. G. F. do	" 219	"
G. F. do	" 213	"

Seeds continue firm owing to limited supplies. We quote Linseed Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1; Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

Wheat has been in some little demand at Rs. 35-8 to Rs. 36-8 for Mhow Cawnpore, and Rs. 37 to Rs. 38 for White Saoni per candy.

Freights are quiet in the extreme. For Liverpool the quotation for measurement cargo by steam remains at 22s. 6d. and by sail at 20s. per ton. For Genoa and Marseilles rates have been done at 15s., and for Trieste and Venice the quotation is 18s. 9d. per ton, payable here. For London we quote 15s. for Seeds and 20s. for Cotton by steamer.

Piece Goods are unaltered so far as ready business is concerned, but to arrive a quieter feeling is apparent owing to the slight drop in Exchange, although some business has been done at fully Manchester Sterling prices.

Coals are quiet and unaltered. A small lot of Westminster Brymbo is reported to have been sold at Rs. 19 per ton alongside steamer now in harbour.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	655
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	3 do	250
National Bank of India..	37,520	£25 £12 10		6 do	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	12s do	965
Albert Ginning Co.-....	100	500	all	12p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	560
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	425
Berar Company (New)..	125	500	all	60 p.a.	460
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	50
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	27
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	60
Colaba Press Co	500	1,480	all	30 do	300
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co....	353	1,000	all	100 do	970
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	850
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	60 p.a.	405
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	190
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	455
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	40,000	100	100	Nil	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	120	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United.....	800	500	all	do	710
Cearle S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	do	610
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dhurumsey Spinning....	3,000	2,000	all	do	210
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	500	all	do	360
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	do	770
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	do	770
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	2 00	do	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	575
Khandelah Spinning....	75	1,000	all	Rs. 30	800xd
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	435
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	do	190
Madras U. Spinning....	42	1,000	all	50 p.ct	1,102xd
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.ct	1010
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	860
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	80
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	954	1,000	all	do	590
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	585
Pringuel Weles Spinning	600	1,000	all	do	64
Ramchunder S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning ..	600	1,000	all	do	475
Do do. 1 Share..	500	1,000	250	do	120
Shahjeera S. and W. Co	500	1,000	all	do	710
Victoria Mills	552	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 23rd Aug. 1879.

Open 1,968½ miles.	R.	A.	P.
Coaching	86,125	0	0
Merchandize	1,42,974	0	0
Telegraph	576	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,29,675	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,968½ miles..... Total Rs.....	2,59,765	15	8
Decrease.....	30,090	15	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship St. James, 1,161 tons, Captain F. Smith, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Colenie, Mr. E. de C. Williams, 13 Non-Commissioned officers of the 33rd and 5th Regt., and 36 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Vingoria, 315 tons, Captain G. A. Magenis, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Mr. Warburton, and 45 deck passengers. The same Co's s. s. Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain Seward, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Naraket and Nezapatam, with a general cargo. And s. s. Colaba, 1,145 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, in ballast.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Pachumba (s).....	Tanner	Bussorah, Aug 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
29	Albula	Passmore	Amherst.
	C. of Peebles	Fordyce	Chittagong.
	Bangalore (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.
	Vingoria (s).....	Magenis	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Ellora (s)	Seward	Rangoon.
	Colaba (s).....	Henderson ...	Moulmein.

The ship St James, Smith, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.

25 Euphrates (s).....Gimblett .....Moulmein, Aug 19.
Busheer (s) ..... James ..... Kyouk Phyoo, Aug 21.
Talisman ..... Crdel ..... Melbourne, July 8.
Fal s of Braar ..... Bardo ..... Glasgow, May 8.
City of Delhi ..... Adair ..... Cardiff, May 29.
Kilmeny ..... Morgan ..... Chittagong, Aug 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 25.—Barque Brisz Izel.

PASSENGERS.

Per Talisman—Mr Cavenagh, Mr Cooper, and Mr Scott.
Per Busheer—Mrs Mahony, Mr Bedford, Mr Sandys, Mr Needham, Mr Sharp.
Per Euphrates—Mr J Holliday, Mr Allen, Mr Vansittart, Mr Johnstone, Mrs Darwin, and Mr Blumn.
Per s s Meenam left on the 26th instant:—For Marseilles Mr Sevinar, and Miss Balin. For Galle—Mr Cruickshank.
Per B I S N Co's, s.s. Purulia, Captain Wicks, R N R, left on the 22rd instant, for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca and Singapore:—For Rangoon—Mr Austen. For Singapore—Mrs Stuart.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranold s—4,574 copper tiles, Blethie, Steuart and Co; 2 casks glass globes, Reynolds Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—7 bales cartridge paper, Cockinlay, Simpson and Co; 28 cases chinaware, 6 cases ornaments, 2 cases medicine other sorts, and 1 case brushes, Surnfully Heptoola; 2 cases baskets and 2 cases chests, Bolton and Co; 2 cases medicine of other sorts, Amersey Potumber; 3 cases dye, Rattonjee Jewraz; 1 case paper hangings, 1 case bacon, and 12 cases whiskey, William Watson and Co.

Assirian s—2 bales printing paper, Abdoolally M Surafally.

Pekin s—50 cases whiskey, Cuzier, Palmer and Co.

Elgin s—17 cases whiskey, D D Shah; 13 cases whiskey, Eduljee Dasonjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—17 cases whiskey, D D Shah.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—100 cases brandy and 40 cases liquer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—150 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Manilla s—25 cases liqueur, D D Shah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—100 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondurjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels an Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—100 bales cotton and 45 cwts teel seed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Leslie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—22 cwts buffalo horns, George Lockhart and Co; 280 cwts teel seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1 bale woolen carpets, C Grandona; 75 cwts gingellyseed, Rally Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bangalore s—8 boxes silver coins, Rs 29,000, David Sasson.

FOR SUEZ.

Bangalore s—1 bundle silk, Mahomed Hady Cazraney.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharaja s—150 bales cotton, Rumgopall Foolchund, Khundallia s—105 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—31¾ cwts cloves and 5 cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 2 cwts cambay stones, Abdool Cader Esmailjee; 65 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 67 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 47 bales twist and 1 6 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 58 chests opium, Tata and Co; 16 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 3 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 69 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, Pallonjee Framjee; 111 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 20 bundles E teeth, and 44 packages cloves, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—371 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 17 chests opium, Ramsook Motidil; 22 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 17½ chests opium, Sreeram Sewdutroy; 10 chests opium, Gem shdass Crushnajee; 256 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 4 chests opium, Tarachund Luximnaran; 41½ chests opium, Luchmidass Sewdas; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 8 chests opium, Sumiruthroy Khetseedass.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1744 Rydall Hall (s), Lloyd—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1728 Venetia (s), Perrins—Mails, 12th Sept.

FOR GENOA.

1136 Assiria, (s), Racco—C. Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2154 Bates Family, Baily—Edward, Bates and Co.
694 Dora Gunglbum, Edward Bates & Co.
1116 S. R. M. ad, Dixon—Wallace & Co.
647 Sagof, Barg—(For repair).

FOR MOULMEIN.

875 Hougounmont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
967 Lady Melville, Hansen—Sir C. Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1920 Gwalior (s), Babot—Mails 1st September.
1514 Kashgar (s), Baker—P and O Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1356 Clan Ranold (s), Joste, Finlay, Muir and Co.
1417 Columbian (s), Baldwin—Shepherd & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

255 Africa, Hazelstein—D. B. Khan.

FOR CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

994 Maharaja (s), Hore—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1446 Roxellana, Baillie—The Captain.
8131 Wandering Jew, Talkey—Finlay, Muir & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1183 Agnes Sutherland, Sutherland—The Captain.
1359 Bonnal (s), Rosily—M. Meckenzie & Co.
1379 Broomhall, Bate—The Captain
1186 Compton (s), Cowie—The Captain.
996 County of Forfar, Strunk—N Manuckjee and Co.
1572 Culzean, Prnie—The Captain.
726 Dunphail Castle, Castle—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1465 Easydice, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1228 Inchkeith, Peebles—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1278 Janet Cowan, Campbell—W and A Graham and Co.
1399 Kinrass, Hancock—The Captain.
1428 Knight of the Thistle, Munro.
767 Koina (s), Doctt—sss bin Califa.
1053 Loch Awe, Scott—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1190 Loch Ness, Forshaw Finlay, Muir & Co.
1201 Loch Long, Boldshild—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1364 Morgit Breed, Whiting—The Captain.
1413 Mohur, Clarke—The Captain.
198 Neera (s), Banks—J. A. Shephard.
1528 Olympia (s), Craig—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1269 Regent, Treadwell—The Captain.
1631 Vellore, Anderson—The Captain.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amherstieh (s).
985 Cearwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell—(I. G. S.)
531 Kwanston (s)—(I G S).
107 Mugdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1417 Manora (s).
1709 Tenaserim (s) Street.

HIGH COURT.—August 30.

(Before the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

394—R V Hearn—G W Terry vs Burjorjee Dorabjee and another—Muljee and B—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 27.

Proudfoot, Captain, 2nd Infantry, on leave, from Ellichpoor.

August 28.

Mignon, Major, 6th Bombay N I, on duty, from Deesa.
Burrows, 2nd Lieut, 83rd Regt, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—August 29.

Tanner, Lieut Col, 2nd Belooches, on leave, to Poona.
Burrows, 2nd Lieut, 83rd Regt, on duty, to Belgaum.
Elliot, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Lieut, R A, on leave, to England.
Jackson, Lieut, R E, on leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, Aug. 22.

With the sanction of Government, Colonel Doran, Staff Corps, Commandant 27th Punjab Native Infantry, is appointed to the command of the Khyber Brigade, with the rank of Brigadier General.

H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, having approved of Lieutenant Martin, 109th Foot, being posted on his recent promotion to the 109 h Foot, (the linked battalion), he is directed to proceed to England to join the latter regiment, for duty.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

5th N I—Lieut Read, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, with effect from the 1st August.

The following transfer and posting are ordered:—

Major Boyes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Rohilcund district.

Captain (Local Major) Gifford is posted as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Peshawar district.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Pollock, Officiating Squadron Officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled at his own request.

38th N I—Major Tottenham, Wing Commander, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as 2nd in Command; Major Graham, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant, W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 29th August, 1879.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will take place at Head Quarters on Thursday, 4th September at 5-15 p m.

2 The following transfer will take effect from this date (viz) 232 Vol S W Chart, from D to A Company.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR AUG. & SEPT., 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON

Full Moon.....31st, 11h. 49·1m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Sat.	30	5 46	6 15	{ 1 36 m { 10 46 a	4 9 m 4 49 a
Sun. Sept.	31 Sunday after Trinity	5 46	6 14	{ 11 10 m { 11 23 a	4 50 m 5 21 a
Mon.	1	5 47	6 13	{ 11 41 m { M-night	5 27 m 5 55 a
Tues.	2 English Mail expected.	5 47	6 13	{ 0 1 a {	6 0 m 6 23 a
Wed.	3	5 47	6 12	{ 0 30 m { 0 39 a	6 32 m 6 53 a
Th.	4	5 47	6 11	{ 1 8 m { 1 5 a	7 5 m 7 20 a
Fri.	5	5 47	6 10	{ 1 38 m { 1 29 a	7 35 m 7 51 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to an impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have compared his SPECTACLE-FRAMES with those supplied by other makers for importance of which, see ADVERTISEMENTS and PAMPHLETS) not to mention the well-known and immense superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLE, over all others.

Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

PELL—August 24th, at Calcutta, the wife of H. H. Pell, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHURCH—June 29th, at Gogah, of cholera, James William Church.
CRAM—August 18th, at Manantoddy, Wynaad, George Cram, M. R. C. S., retired Surg-on, Wynaad.
FULLER—July 31st, at Murree, George Fuller, Quarter-Master, 9th Lancers, aged 53 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

A good deal of attention has recently been directed towards Persia and its politics. This attention is likely to become enhanced during the next few months, as the progress of the Russian expedition now moving along the northern frontier of the Shah's dominions is developed. It is supposed that the success or otherwise of that expedition will greatly depend upon the good-will of the Persian Government, and, consequently it is easy to understand why special correspondents from the London papers are beginning to be despatched towards Teheran. Under such circumstances new works or books of travel on Persia come very opportunely, and we accordingly welcome the appearance of a nicely got up volume from the pen of Mr. Ballantine—a gentleman not unknown in Bombay—entitled "Midnight Marches through Persia." Mr. Ballantine, accompanied by his wife and child, left Bombay in May, 1875, and proceeded up the Persian Gulf to Bushire, from whence, in the height of the hot weather, they made their way across the dreary wastes that intervene before the Caspian is reached. The same road was recently traversed by Dr. Waters, of the Governor of Bombay's staff, who journeyed from Bushire to London through Persia and Russia in the marvellously short period of thirty days. But Dr. Waters had no "encumbrances," and rode at the rate of from ninety to one hundred miles per day. Mr. Ballantine, accompanied by his wife and a sick child, and travelling in the hot weather, could only move at night, so he took three and a half months to do the distance between Bushire and Resht, which Dr. Waters had traversed in fifteen days. We can understand Mr. Ballantine telling us that the members of the British Legation at Teheran "looked upon my wife and child as curiosities on account of the successful (plucky our English cousins would say) manner in which they had pulled through from Bushire." Mr. Ballantine is an American gentleman, and was travelling for an American commercial firm which he had been representing in the East, and who permitted him to return *via* Persia "with a view to compiling a commercial report of the land of the Shah." Mr. Ballantine has not much to say about the commerce of Persia—it would be strange if he had—but we are indebted to the American firm in question for a well got up book of travel containing other information which, if not so valuable as commercial intelligence, is immeasurably more interesting. Concerning the position of England and Russia at the Court of the Shah, Mr. Ballantine remarks:—"The subjects of both governments suffer the most in their private interests in Persia, and are unable to obtain redress, owing to the game of diplomacy carried on by the two powers, with Persia for their playground. Each representative scrutinizes the actions of the other with an ever-jealous eye. Russia, on the one hand, would not scruple to add to her vast domains; especially if she could by so doing get an outlet by sea somewhere down on the Persian Gulf. England, on the other hand, with a dogged persistency and a long-settled purpose, is determined that this shall never be. To this intent she bolsters up the old Shah on his throne, resolved to maintain his kingdom for him intact, without eliciting so much as 'thanks' from the latter, and in accordance with her general policy, rigidly adhered to for years past; keeps a broad, neutral belt of territory between her great rival and her rich Eastern possessions." The most interesting part of the book to our mind, however, is that which describes a visit to the Hindu shrine at Resht. It is well known that the Hindus in bye gone days had a holy spot on the Caspian to which pilgrims in past ages used to resort in considerable numbers, in spite of the length, difficulties, and dangers of the road. Mr. Ballantine, not only discovered the exact spot, but found, thousands of miles away from Hindustan, a complete Hindu temple presided over by a genuine Hindu priest. We would recommend our native readers especially, to peruse the account of Mr. Ballantine's visit to that temple which, we reproduce in another column, and would suggest to them, whether it would not be worth their while to get up a subscription and rescue this wonderful shrine from the fate which evidently threatens it. For the priest, far separated from his native country which he had not seen for years, was beginning to loose faith in his religion and talked of abandoning the "swamies" to their fate, notwithstanding that a break in the guardianship of the temple by Hindus had not occurred since its erection over eleven hundred years ago. It would be interesting to obtain further information about this strange building—a relic of the past as it is—and of the days when the entire commerce of the East flowed along that very route which the Russians are at this moment again endeavouring to open up. Doubtless, this shrine formed the point where the Hindu merchants of former days returned thanks to their gods for protecting them during the long journey they had performed; but that the temple should have survived all vicissitudes during the subsequent centuries, and that priest after priest should have proceeded from India to relieve each other in their charge, although devotées and worshippers encouraged them no longer, is exceedingly remarkable. From Resht, Mr. Ballantine proceeded to Nijni, Novgorod, and St. Petersburg, thence to England, arriving at New York five months from the day he set sail from Bombay. His book is well worth reading, and we have much pleasure in commending it.

It is an old saying that men who have much to do with horses become morally contaminated by the animals; and it would seem that a connection between certain of the other sex and the quadrupeds has often the same effect. At least that is the moral one may derive from scandals of the boudoir—stable kind, and from the ill behaviour of some hunting ladies towards their affectionate husbands. It is not often,—unless some gentleman like the Rev. Newman Hall favours us,—that we obtain a glimpse at the feminine side of horsey society. Of the *men* who represent that section of our social life we have had enough samples and to spare. Mr. Sartis, Captain Hawley Smart, Mr. Charles Clarke, with many others, have drawn the horsey and the hunting man in every possible light and attitude it is possible for him to assume; but about the horsey hunting ady all sporting novelists are reticent, or untrue—they dare not say perhaps all they think. She is always unreal, is this airy creature of hunting fiction, and is briefly, only an ordinary novelist's fancy heroine dressed up in a riding habit. The sporting novelist's heroine does not sit up until three o'clock in the morning smoking cigars with grooms, or does she ever dress in the stable. She is more of an angel than of an erring mortal who drinks gin. The habit is always perfection, her gloves, her boots, and her collar, invariably "dainty." She is sketched as a perfect lady among the roughest, rudest surroundings, and she is as tender and timid at the piano of an evening after-dinner as if she had not spent her whole morning in flying over fences and five-barred gates, and her afternoon in exchanging stable slang with several gentlemen of the genus of Messrs. Soapy Sponge, and Charlie Thornhill. Miss Braddon—who has no mercy on her sex—is perhaps the only popular novelist who has dared to lift the fictional veil from before the boudoir-stable type of female, but even Aurora Floyd, though she *does* commit herself with a groom, has some respect for appearances. She does not go the length of many horsey ladies, out of fiction, or make herself the Virago as well as the Amazon that such ladies sometimes are in reality.

There are, of course, hunting women and hunting women. There are the innocent happy girls who go out with their fathers and brothers to the meet, and who will follow the hounds because they like it; and there are the designing women of the world who take up hunting as they would take up any other game in order to beat man at it. There are women who hunt for a husband, and all kinds of Dianas, from loveable Di. Vernon down to the last, and anything but loveable pretty horse-breaker in the Row; but except in the instance of those wives and daughters, who are less hunting women than women who take horse exercise, the ways of the whole lot are mysterious as those of the Heathen Chinee. Somehow or other, they manage, however, to keep their scandals a good deal to themselves. They are the despair of the "Ruffians" and "Atlases" of the society journals. Doubtless, the oracular silence which distinguishes the horsey man, and for which he is perhaps indebted to the animal he loves so well, is not without its uses for the horsey woman also. Moreover, it is a privilege which all women who hunt take to themselves, to give as little account as may be of their actions. It would seem that the mere fact of a lady being able to ride boldly to hounds is sufficient to afford her a claim to certain woman's rights not contemplated by her bloomer or blue stockinged sisters. It affords her the right to indulge in all the smaller vices of men,—as smoking, cherry brandy nips, and sodas and B's., betting, and games of all kinds played for money. Yet the horsey lady affects to look down upon "fast" girls and their escapades, as persons and as follies beneath even her scorn. In short, she seldom loses sight of the main chance any more than does the horsey man. Of course, ladies of the Lucy Glitters kind, who are blessed with a perfect seat and figure, will generally ride themselves into the affections of any man. But it is astonishing what very mixed alliances some of them can make. It is always "the last man in the "world" that Diana marries—and as often as not a parson. Perhaps hunting men do not think so much of her as clerical outsiders, who don't hunt, do. Familiarity, the proverb says, breeds contempt. And we believe there is great truth in the observation made in one of Mr. Sartis' novels, on the occasion when a girl loses her chance of catching a Lord by the misfortune of a shower, that women have no business out hunting when their habits and feathers get all draggled and wet. But it is a mistake, evidently, to suppose, as some confiding persons do, that a love of horses always indicates nobility of character and purity of soul. Mr. Newman Hall may have thought so once, but we see he was disappointed. Rather might youth and inexperience take warning from the incomprehensible bad character of the horse. Rather let the prudent person beware, not only of the man whose society is too much in the companionship of horses, but of the woman who keeps company with that man.

That hunting, horsey, women are excellent companions in the field, or in the billiard room of a country house, there can be no doubt. There are none pleasanter, for they have all the freedom of a man's manners with the softening of their own. But it may be questioned if it would be a good thing if all womenkind was to take after them, though this is now apparently threatened. As we pointed out a few days ago, riding and open air exercise is now the London fashion *versus* dancing retired, and there is scarcely a woman alive under thirty who will not hunt should she ever want to. We see this determination of the sex in the instance of Mrs. Hall. No one could have looked less like hunting than she did. The wife of a minister,—and of a minister with an abnormal reputation for piety and decorum,—this lady was yet able to hunt and take fences just as much as she liked. It is, indeed, in the evidence of the trial, that Mr. Hall himself had his little amusements in the way of kissing the ladies, but even the kiss of peace bestowed upon the female portion of his congregation all round, would scarcely justify the self-will of his wife in this business of hunting. Poor Mr. Hall has furnished the crowning sensation of the London season just concluded. Scandals of the ordinary kind have apparently become too common in "good society" at home to attract much attention nowadays; but the idea of a dissenting clergyman of high reputation dragging his better half before the dread tribunal has afforded quite a novel excitement, and the papers have accordingly considered it necessary to fill columns with accounts of the domestic quarrels of the couple. Yet it all began because Mr. Hall would not thwart his wife's determination to go hunting, although after all, as an anonymous writer puts it—

"Where is the man who has the power and skill,
To stem the torrent of a woman's will
For if she will, she will, you may depend on't.
And if she won't, she won't and there's an end on't.

Notwithstanding the contribution on the temperance question which we publish this morning, we are quite of opinion that there are a considerable number of people, the circumference of whose souls can be measured by the rim of a quart pot. Not unfrequently, however, these unfortunate individuals are the victims of a disease. In consequence, perhaps, of an "enlarged acquaintance with the general principles concerning the maintenance of bodily and mental health," which our correspondent looks upon as being the panacea for all the ills to which inebriate flesh is heir, dipsomania, or potomania, as it has been called, is now recognised as a subject for medical rather than for magisterial treatment. Hitherto the sufferers from this terrible malady have been regarded as either criminals or lunatics. The Habitual Drunkards' Bill, which has been recently adopted by the English Leg

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

OCCUPATION OF NOVI BAZAAR BY AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

VIENNA, Aug. 2

The Austrian troops will occupy Novi Bazar on the 8th of September.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S SUCCESSOR T[HE] ITALIAN COURT.

VIENNA, Aug 2

Andrassy has recommended the Asso[ciate] an Ambassador at the Italian Courts successor.

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 2

Latest advices from Capetown, dated th August, state that Sir Garnet Wolseley, with Brigadier Clarke's column, has arrived at Ulun. Brigadier Russell with his column has reached Enhlogana, which place he is fortifying. he country is quiet, and the Zulus have dispersed to their homes. Negotiations with the princi Chiefs, who have promised their submiss continue. Cetewayo is in the vicinity of Ulun.

LONDON, Aug.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sats fair demand.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	116½
Bar Silver	51½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£20,100 000 Dec. £300,000
Bills Discounted	£2,900,000 Dec. £100,000
Bullion	£24,800,000 Dec. £60,000

The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities is 8[illegible] per cent.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrivals.—Erwin, Evasham Abbey, and Rapha

Departure.—Persia.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla In. cnt.
Total previously registered	54 4	62 50	65 [illegible]
28 Thursday	0 16	...	0 [illegible]
29 Friday	...	0 10	0 [illegible]
Total	54 7	62 60	65 [illegible]
Fall up to 29th Aug. 1878	88 3	95 84	93 [illegible]
Do. to 29th Aug. 1877	50 42	40 13	47 [illegible]

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—AUG.

CANNANORE, 4-40 p. m.—Weather clear; wind NW.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy and showy; wind N. W. 4; thermometer 81; barometer 2950. Fall of rain 23 cents.

MANGALORE (Aug. 28)—Weather rainy; wind E., S.W. Fall of rain 93 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind V.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·82.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. light; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 13 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following returns of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew :—

BARODA	In. Cts.	SABARMATI.	In. Cts.
Previously recorded	29 77	Previously reported	21
August 24	7	August 24	0
„ 25	0 1	„ 25	0 10
„ 26	1 74	„ 26	0 64
Total	31 59	Total	8 25

VIRAMGAM.	In. Cts.	WADHWAN.	Cts.
Previously reported	25	Previously reported	3 20
August 24	0 10	August 24	0 13
„ 25	0 3	„ 25	0 52
„ 26	0 12	„ 26	0 13
Total	26 22	Total	13 95

PANJU.	In. Cts.	VAITARNA.	In. Cts.
Previously reported	68 10	Previously reported	31 0 41
August 24	0 75	August 24	0 41
„ 25	0 23	„ 25	0 17
„ 26	0 10	„ 26	0 5
„ 27	0 18	„ 27	0 45
Total	69 53	Total	62 6

PALGHAR.	In. Cts.	GHOLVAD.	In. Cts.
Previously reported	64 67	Previously reported	52 53
August 24	0 14	August 24	0 16
„ 25	0 [illegible]	„ 25	0 16
„ 26	0 [illegible]	„ 26	0 5
„ 27	0 18	„ 27	0 20
Total	65 52	Total	52 93

BULSAR.	In. Cts.	SURAT.	In. Cts.
Previously reported	37 47	Previously reported	27 61
August 24	0 10	August 24	0 16
„ 25	0 5	„ 25	0 18
„ 26	0 0	„ 26	0 30
„ 27	0 0	„ 27	0 30
Total	47 65	Total	28 56

KHARAGHODA.	In. Cts.	DABHOI.	In. Cts.
Previously reported	12 1	Previously reported	30 15
August 24	0 10	August 25	0 11
„ 25	0 [illegible]	„ 25	0 53
„ 26	0 7	„ 26	C 60
Total	12 22	Total	31 44

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 24.

(As taken at 10 A. M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Dry bulb.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Wet bulb.	Wind. Percentage of saturation.	Change since yesterday.	Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	·9·652	+0·06	95·8	+1·5	80·1	48	—10	S S E	3	...
Kurrachee	29·709	+0·16	85·3	—1·5	77·9	70	+ 1	S	9	...
Deesa	29·766	—0·42	83·8	+2·6	77·7	75	— 2	W N W	7	...
Rajkot	29·753	—0·13	81·1	—1·0	74·1	71	0	N W	8	0·05
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·814	—0·14	77·5	—1·0	76·0	93	— 2	N W	13	0·41
Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	29·851	—0·23	70·9	+1·5	69·1	92	— 4	W N W	9	0·29

WEATHER REMARKS.

Jacobabad—Sultry.

Deesa—Dark gloomy weather; fine weather with using clouds.

Rajkot—Passing temporary showers; moist and muggy.

Bombay—Overcast; passing showers during day.

Belgaum—Overcast; moist and muggy.

* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY, 28th August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·762
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	87
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind (1) SW, SSW, WSW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours (from midnight to midnight.	244
Fall of Rain	0·16
Total fall during the month	21·14
Total fall during the year	54·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th Aug.	0·35

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7d.	per Re.
Ditto 3 months' sight.	1s. 7d.	„
Credits, 3 „	„ 8d.	„
Documents, 3 „	„ 8 1-16d.	„
France 3 „	„ 2·11½	„

LAST mail brings sad news concerning e prospect of this year's brandy vintage. We que from a letter received by a Bombay firm fr their London House :—"We regret to info that the probable yield of this year's Cogn age will not amount to one-fourth of l year. Since May the weather has been dete able, and if it became all that could be desir still the vintage is over, the yield would n exceed one half of last year. In our opini this is equal to a total failure, especially as t quality will be very inferior. Notwithstandi the quietness of business all over the world, t demand for brandy is sufficient to diminish t scanty supplies on hand in Cognac, and yo must be prepared for much higher rates. W have not secured as much as we could have lik of past good years, but still have a fair reserv good quality, and well bought, which will enabl us to do our best for some little time."

THE Fancy Dress Ball in connection with the Bombay Volunteers is advertised to take place on the 3rd of October. H. E. the Governor has, we understand, signified his intention of being present.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH has gone to Lisbon, entrusted with the mission of arranging with the Portuguese Government the construction of a railway between Murmugaum and Bellary, according to the conditions of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

TELEGRAMS from home report the following disasters :—The ship Toftcombs, from Bombay to Havre, put into the Mauritius leaky. The American ship Elcano, also bound to Havre, from Bombay, had been in collision with the troopship Euphrates, and was towed into Simon's Bay by the Euphrates with loss of jibboom, bowsprit and head gear otherwise uninjured. The ship Charlotte Gladstone with teak, Moulmein to London, was fallen in with in a sinking state by the Halton Castle, and crew taken off much exhausted. The captain and five men of the Halton Castle to k ch rge of the vessel with the intention of bringing her into Table Bay. The Flamingo, Bombay to Havre, was in collision off Ushant, 30 h July, with the Alcazar (s) and arrived at Havre with much damage to bows. Damage estimated £400. Cargo uninjured. The Alcazar foundered after collision, crew all saved. The Annandale from Kurrachee grounded in Dunkirk harbour, but was towed off without damage.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir, according to the Lahore paper, is forcing his subjects to subscribe to a declaration to the Government of India that they repose confidence in, and enjoy great blessings under, his rule. Some of the signatories to this petition—upwards of 200 Mahomedan traders of Srinagar—recently implored Government to inquire into and redress the miseries they suffered in consequence of the action of the darbar. Their sudden change of opinion is explained by our contemporary as follows :—"This new proceeding lacks spontaneousness. We learn that the Maharaja has pressed into his service Ahmed Shah the fakir of Kashamah, who has undertaken to collect the necessary signatures. In short, an order has been given, and that it may not appear to be an order, their own high priest has been sent to these miserable down-trodden Cashmeris who dare not appear opposed to the Royal wish."

THE accounts from the indigo and tea districts get worse, instead of better. With regard to indigo, Messrs. Moran and Co.'s market report of the 26 h August states that the manufacture in Lower Bengal is now drawing to a close, and the result generally will be most unsatisfactory. They are not as yet in receipt of sufficient information to give a detailed estimate of the outturn of the various zillahs, but believe that the total will be under 15,000 maunds, which is one of the smallest seasons that this province ever made. In Jessore, which last year did well, the deficiency will be very marked, and Bhagulpore and Purneah have again done especially badly. Regarding the prospects the report states :—"Heavy rains are again reported from most of the manufacturing districts, and considerable damage has been done to the plants in some parts of Assam, particularly in Luckimpore. Darjeeling gardens are suffering from cold and wet. Terai accounts are contradictory. In Cachar, blight is somewhat lessened, but more sunshine is required for withering. Advices from Chittagong speak rather more hopefully, but, generally, the weather is unfavourable."

THE *Englishman* believes that the administration of Assam will shortly be re-connected with that of Bengal. Assam has for some five years been separately administered under the Government of India, and the experiment appears not to have worked with the success at first hoped for it. The fact that no officiating Chief Commissioner has been appointed in the absence of Sir Steuart Bayley is confirmatory of this belief.

THE Bengal Government have discovered that the office of Superintendent of the Detective Force is a sinecure, and have decided on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Police to abolish the office. This will result in a saving of Rupees 3,600 per annum.

THE new defence works at Monkey Point, Rangoon, were tested on the 15th instant. One of the 80-pounder guns was placed in position, and after a blank charge had been fired, four rounds of empty shell were fired with a charge of 12 lbs. of pebble powder. After the firing the foundations, racers, &c., were subjected to a very rigid scrutiny, and were found to have stood the test remarkably well, not the slightest sign of yielding being apparent in any part of the work. So satisfactory was the trial considered that the mounting of the remaining six 80-pounders will be proceeded with at once. The mounting of the three 12½ ton rifled guns, which are also intended to be placed in the new battery, is at present in abeyance, as the foundations have only been laid for the 80-pounders.

A RANGOON correspondent writes that they have had 63·84 inches of rain there this year as against 53·17 last season. The state of agriculture at present in the district is reported to be excellent, except in a few places where there have been inundations.

THE result of the Lady Belhaven inquiry before the Marine Court at Calcutta is that Captain Scobie's certificate as master has been suspended for twelve months. The Court recommends the Lieutenant Governor to grant the late captain a first mate's certificate during the period of his suspension.

THERE is some talk of Calcutta and Madras being connected by a canal. Plans and estimates for a canal to connect Calcutta with Orissa along the coast have recently been submitted by the Bengal Government for sanction to the Government of India. The tidal creeks and estuaries in the delta of the Mahanadi are now being improved, and it is confidently hoped that before many years elapse the Chilka Lake will be connected by canal with Calcutta. It is understood that the east coast canal in Madras will shortly open up communication between Coconada and Madras, so that could Coconada and Ganjam be connected, uninterrupted navigation by canal from Madras to Calcutta would be established. The local Government has asked the Madras Government whether there is any probability of this link being constructed. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal believes that the advantage to the country by thus connecting the two canal systems would be very great; especially in times of famine, when grain could be supplied to the stricken districts without incurring the dangers and difficulties of loading and unloading in the open roadsteads which constitute the ports along the coast. The Madras Government, however, state in reply that considering the large sums of money still needed to complete the canal communication between Madras and Coconada, there is no probability of the further extension of the canal to Ganjam being seriously considered for some years to come.

THE Ganges has fallen here about 2ft. 9 in. at Bankipore, and many of the thoroughfares have again become passable for wheeled vehicles, although some of the roads are still being traversed by boats. If the flood had risen a few inches higher at Dinapore, very few of the bungalows would have escaped total destruction. As it is, many people have suffered to a great extent. The ice-house, amongst others, came to grief, and Dinapore now obtains its supply of ice from Messrs. Murray and Sons, at Gulzarbagh, Patna, at three annas per seer. All the huts and shops, from the old jail at Deegah to the Dak Bungalow in cantonments, a distance of about two miles and-a-half, were washed down. As the water recedes, the odour in all directions arising from decomposed vegetation, &c., is most offensive; and it is feared that sickness and disease of a serious type will follow.

THE Indus is playing mad pranks again. The floods have not registered anything like the height they did last year at this time, but very severe erosion is going on opposite the city of Dera Ghazi Khan. The main current of the river has made a dead set on the west shore, and half a mile of the banks has been eaten away during the last fortnight. The stream is now not more than three miles from the native city.

A RUSSIAN man-of-war, the Constantine, with a Russian Envoy on board, is expected at Bangkok. The Envoy's business, the *Pioneer* announces, is to negotiate a treaty between the Czar of Russia and the King of Siam.

THE *Rangoon Review* of the 16th instant has the following announcement :—It is said the Political Agency at Bhamo will be re-opened, when more quiet times come round. Mr. St. Barbe in the meantime will continue at Mandalay.

MR. NET ELIAS, Joint Commissioner of Ladakh has been successful in a journey to Yarkand. According to the Leh correspondent of the *Himalaya Chronicle*, Mr. Elias started about six weeks ago, accompanied only by a friend and five or six servants, and on his reaching the frontier, messengers from the Governor were very unexpectedly in waiting there, and invited him to proceed.

At a general court-martial at Umballa, on 22nd July, Sergeant (Hospital Sergeant) George Thompson, of the 63rd Regiment, was found guilty of the charge of attempting to commit culpable homicide amounting to murder, by discharging a loaded rifle at Hugh Mee, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. This finding was approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, who, however, mitigated the penalty to a sentence of fourteen years.

A MOUNTED VOLUNTEER CORPS is being formed in the Wynaad.

MR. THOROWGOOD's progress report on the Madras Harbour Works for July is, says the *Madras Times*, of a very reassuring character, and ought to dispel the anxieties felt in many quarters recently to the continuance of the scheme.

THE *World* has given expression to an opinion which has lately been very generally entertained, that the Government ought to confer some honorary distinction upon Mr. Archibald Forbes for his plucky exploit in riding alone for 15 hours through the wilds of South Africa to carry the news of the victory of Ulundi to the British authorities in Natal. The Russian Government did offer him a decoration in acknowledgment of the service he rendered in bringing to the Russian head-quarters the welcome news of the victory at the Shipka Pass, but we forget whether it was accepted. Mr. Forbes had said and done things which have made him by no means popular in many circles; but probably even those whom he has thus offended would not grudge him some recognition of what may be fairly called his public services.

THE replies of the Governors of Woolwich and Sandhurst Colleges to the attack made upon those establishments some time ago by Sir James Fitzmayer, have just been published in a Parliamentary paper. Sir James, it will be remembered, made a general charge against the cadets of luxury and effeminacy, and asserted that they were over-indulged, had too many amusements and a too luxurious dietary, and were only well behaved because they could get nearly everything they wanted. Sir John Adye deals with Sir John Fitzmayer's strictures *seriatim*, and contends that the fact that the conduct of the cadets is excellent is in itself a proof that the new system is a good one. The old system of strictness, severity, bad food, and the refusal of moderate indulgences, led, he says, to low debauchery outside the walls of the Academy, and occasionally to disorderly and violent outbreaks. A change of system was resorted to, and with the best results. "Every effort is now made to prevent the cadets from seeking demoralising influences outside, by treating them with consideration, and by providing them with healthy and proper means of recreation and amusement within the grounds of the institution. As to luxurious food, Sir John says that the total cost of the diet, including beer, is 2s. 8d. a day, and the additional expenditure on preserved provisions, ginger beer, soda-water, &c., which the cadets are allowed to purchase, if they wish it, is under 6d. a head per day. As to the dances, which Sir James Fitzmayer so strongly objected to, there are usually two every term, the subscription is half-a-crown, and no cadet need subscribe unless he chooses. With regard to the cadets' rooms, Sir John Adye admits that he does not wish to leave them "mere cheerless sleeping places;" but he desires to make them "comfortable and home-like," and he declares that the "ordinary life of the cadet is quite the reverse of an effeminate or luxurious one." General William Napier makes a somewhat similar defence on behalf of Sandhurst, but as to the furnishing of the cadets' room he admits to having been struck, like Sir J. Fitzmayer, with the "unnecessary luxury" shown in some of them, and quotes an order which he issued on the subject, expressing his surprise at finding the rooms furnished in a manner "more like the boudoir of a fine lady than the quarters of a soldier." As to amusements, General Napier "would willingly prohibit smoking and billiards in the college;" but the result would be that "the public houses and public billiard tables would either be crowded with cadets, or we should have to resort to the former plan of setting sergeants to watch and report them;" and he does not think it desirable to worry and torment the cadets with Spartan rules of discipline, so long as their conduct is correct and gentlemanlike. But General Napier admits enough to show that perhaps the administration of the two colleges will be none the worse for a little of Sir James Fitzmayer's criticism, although he has shown himself too much of a *laudator temporis acti*.

WHEN so cautious a person as Lord Derby commits himself to the feasibility of a project it may be assumed that there is a fair probability of an attempt, at least, being made to carry it out. His lordship has, it appears, satisfied himself as to the feasibility of Commander Cheyne's project for reaching the North Pole by means of balloons, and has promised the adventurous explorer a subscription of £100 if he succeeds in securing sufficient support to his contemplated Arctic expedition to justify him in going on with the scheme. Commander Cheyne has succeeded in forming a London Central Arctic Committee to further the project, and this body is in communication with 49 local committees which have been formed in various parts of the kingdom. It is proposed that the expedition should start in May next, and it is reported that the Government has privately hinted to Commander Cheyne that he may have the Alert, if he succeeds in raising the necessary funds for the expedition. He proposes to take with him three balloons, each capable of lifting a ton weight, and which will be inflated with hydrogen gas generated by passing steam through iron filings. A quantity of condensed gas will also be carried, and as soon as latitudes are reached when further progress by sea or land becomes impracticable, it is proposed to despatch these balloons by "taking an average wind circle, and making allowances dependent upon atmospheric and other phenomena, for proceeding almost in any direction." If all go well, it is hoped that about 30 hours will suffice to float the aëronauts to the Pole. What good the expedition will do if it gets there is not very clear; nor does Commander Cheyne seem to know exactly how he is to get back again. The three balloons are, however, to be capable of carrying a sledge party with stores and provisions for 51 days, and if the aerial mode of travelling fails the explorers will have to trust to their sledges.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, per express steamer Assiria, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 1st proximo, at 9 a. m.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening :—

Overture	Tith.
Concertino for Cornet a Piston	Muller.
Valse	Rnelling.
Quadrille	Kuhner.
Valse	Fruhlings Grusse Kuhner
Galop	Veber Stock und stein Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	Follow on J. Schmuck.
Overture	Don Juan Mozart.
Selection	Les Cloches De Corneville Planquette.
Waltz	Brise des Nuits Lamothe.
Quadrille	Fantasca Hertel.
Galop	The Earl of Chester Koissl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.—Eleven *vs.* Twenty-two.—This match which was put off on Sunday last on account of rains will be played to-morrow (Sunday) on the esplanade, play commencing at 10 o'clock. The match for Sunday next will probably be "Fathers *vs.* Childless and Bachelors." The following players will represent the eleven in to-morrow's match :—R. J. Kapadia, D. E. Dharwar, B. Bhikajee, A. C. Major, B. B. Baria, A. R. Libuwalla, D. P. Banajee, B. Bhimjeebhoy, S. Bezonjee, P. J. Master, B. H. Reporter.

A COMMITTEE of examination in Hindustani, lower standard, will assemble at the mess-house 9th Regiment N. I. at 11 a. m. on Monday next, the 1st proximo, for the examination of the undermentioned. President—Major Morse, 9th N. I. Members—Captain Tandy, 8th N. I., Lieutenant Mein, 21st N. I. Candidates—Captain J. Brebner, I. N.; 2nd Lieut. March, 2-7th Fusiliers; Drummer H. Lambert, 2-7th Fusiliers; Hosp. App. J. Gallagher, I. M. Service; Hosp. App. A. Williams, I. M. Service.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, a Hindu, named Suckoo Babajee, was sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting Bhickoo Jaijee.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, Tookaram Coosa was committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on the charge of culpable homicide.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFTS.—Two Hindus, named Bhajee Mahadoo and Rama Suntoo, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of housebreaking and theft of property consisting of wearing apparel and a silver bangle, belonging to Vitto Saiva. They were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING BY A EUROPEAN.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a European, named H. B. Sanford, was convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of cheating Mr. Richard Pile, of Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., by falsely representing that he (prisoner) was an assistant engineer in charge of works, and thereby inducing Mr. R. Pile to deliver to him certain property consisting of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 57. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUIT TO SET ASIDE A COMPROMISE.—Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) presented a plaint to Mr. Justice Green in chambers in a suit brought by the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank against Raghunath Wasudeo, asking a declaration that the compromise effected with the defendant in April, 1874, by Mr. Hawkins, late agent to the liquidator of the Bank, for Rs. 500 in full discharge of a claim for calls amounting to Rs. 2,100, might be set aside. The plaintiffs further prayed that a decree might be passed in their favour for Rs. 2,100, with interest and costs. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a fit one to be filed.

A SUIT BY THE LONDON BANK.—At the High Court yesterday, a suit was called on before Mr. Justice Bayley, in which the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank sought to remove from Cowasjee Pallonjee and others, the administrators and assigns of the late Pallonjee Framjee, of the Adelphi Hotel, money due from the deceased for calls. Mr. Starling, who appeared for the plaintiffs, asked for a week's postponement in order to carry out the terms of an amicable arrangement, under which the defendants agreed to pay to the Bank Rs. 17,100 in full satisfaction of the claim, each party paying his and their own costs. Mr. Feeten, for some of the defendants, consented; and the case was postponed accordingly.

THE CHARGE OF ABETMENT IN THE KHOJA MURDER CASE.—The three Khojas who were suspected of being accomplices in the murder of the Khoja merchant Lallun Alladinna, were placed before the City magistrate on the 21st inst. Two witnesses have been examined who deposed—No. 1, the son of Lallun, that there was an enmity between his father and the accused parties on account of some land, and witness No. 2 to having seen accused No. 2, Juma Walley, make a sign to the murderer of Lallun just before the shot was fired. There are altogether eleven witnesses for the prosecution, but owing to the ill health of the City Magistrate the case was postponed. We hear the accused parties have telegraphed to Bombay for a barrister to defend their case. The counsel already engaged are for the prosecution Messrs. Constable, Dyeram and Odharam, Hussun Ali and Edwards; and for the defence, Mr. Leggatt.—*Beacon.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REWARD FFERED FOR WASSUDEW BULWUNT'S CAPTURE.—We (*Deccan Herald*) are told that the Rs. 3,000 offered by Government for the capture of the notorious Wassudew Bulwunt have been distributed by Major Daniel, our District Superintendent of Police. We have not received a copy of the list showing how the reward was distributed, but we learn that the Mahomedan clerk, Mr. Shaik Sulleman, received Rs. 250 as his share through Colonel Young, the Canter ller of Military Accounts.

BADMINTON AND LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.—The second set of ties for the Badminton Challenge meeting came off on Wednesday at 4 o'clock. The Gallery was small but select, Satara succumbed to Sind without a struggle—a result probably induced by the half of Satara having been the whole night on a mail cart, 3 games out of the 5 being won straight off by Messrs. Doig and Alexander, who represented the thirsty land, against Messrs. Muir, Mackenzie, and Shewan, who played for the Maratha stronghold. The games for the Lawn Tennis Challenge meeting were continued on Thursday morning. At the beginning of the play Messrs. Muir, Mackenzie, and Shewan, who were the Satara champions, appeared to be in form, but they afterwards fell off; and the steady play of Messrs. H. O. Selby and Barnet, R.E., carried off the palm in favour of the corps by winning 3 games to none.—*Deccan Herald.*

RACKET CHALLENGE MEETING.—Although this meeting is open to all regimental and station men in the Presidency, there were only four entries this year. The meeting consequently consisted of a match between the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, which was played on Thursday. The Artillery were represented by Captain Blakesley and A. H. Whitehorne, Esq. The Royal Engineers, who unfortunately were not able to play one of their strongest men, sending Captain Learmouth and H. H. Barnet, Esq. During the first game it looked as if the match were going to be a walk over in favour of the R. E., the game being called "13 to 4!" However, the R. A. stuck to their adversaries, and eventually the game was called "14 all," and the R. A. won on the set. The second game presented no particular features, being rather easily won by the R. A. In the third game the R. E. went away from the first and won with comparative ease. The fourth game was destined to be the most astonishing of the whole rubber, for, on the R. A.'s obtaining their second inninns, the game was "3 to 4," when Mr. Whitehorne got the hand, and, by dint of a con tinued series of excellent serves, won out the game and won the rubber. This leaves the Royal Artillery holders of the challenge cup till next year.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BHAVNAGAR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Thursday, at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., for the purpose of passing certain special resolutions. Mr. W. G. Mayhew, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes was called to the chair.

The chairman said that at the general meeting held on the 18th inst., a resolution was passed in order to raise a loan from Mr. Vithuldas Samuldas and others, and it was provided that it should be carried into effect if approved of by counsel. The directors had submitted the matter for the opinion of counsel, who recommended that special resolutions should be passed in order to effectuate the objects of the previous resolution. The directors had taken steps to ascertain the wishes of the shareholders regarding the proposed loan; and he (the chairman) might mention that the great majority were in favour of the proposal.

Mr. Shapurjee Jeevajee said the agreement stated that the managers shall be entitled to their commission for ten years in any case," &c. He would suggest that the amount of compensation should be fixed on the average of the past three or four years, or else it might be a cause of future litigation.

The chairman said it was impossible to fix the amount at present.

Mr. Macfarlane, of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, solicitors to the company, explained that as the resolution in question was a special resolution, no alteration could be made in it at that meeting; and suggested that the alteration which Mr. Shapurjee wished to make should be made in drawing up the agreement.

This course was adopted, after some further discussion, the following resolutions were carried *nem con* :—

It was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Jehangir Tarrachund, That clauses 110, 111, 112, and 113 of the articles of association of the company be rescinded.

Proposed by Mr. Luximbunker Haribersad, and seconded by Mr. Lukmundas Bhowandy Wagh, "That the company do enter into and that the seal of the company be affixed by the directors to the following agreement with Messrs. Vithuldas Samuldas, Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Luximshunker and Bhugwandas Bhowanbhoy, that is to say :—This agreement made this day of August, 1879, between the Bhavnagar Mills and Press Company, limited, a joint stock company, registered under Act X. of 1866, and having its registered office in Bombay, of the one part; and Vithuldas Samuldas, Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Luximshunker and Bhugwandas Bhowanbhoy, all of Bhavnagar in Kathiawar, Hindus, of the other part. Whereas it is hereby agreed by the parties to these presents mutually covenant and agree with each other, as follows :—The said Vithuldas Samuldas, Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Luximshunker and Bhugwandas Bhowanbhoy shall be managers and guarantee brokers of the company at Bhavnagar for a term of ten years, from the 9th day of July, 1879, subject, nevertheless, to the general control of the directors. The remuneration of said Vithuldas Samuldas, Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Luximshunker, and Bhugwandas Bhowanbhoy hereinafter unless otherwise described referred to as the managers shall be a commission of ½ anna per lb. on all yarn produced by the company, and a commission of one rupee per cent on the net profits earned by the company's, presses at Bhavnagar and Mahuva. The managers shall advance to the company upon loan, bearing interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, such further sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of rupees one lakh (in addition to the sum of Rs. 2,30,000 already advanced to the company on a mortgage) in such sums at such times and in such manner as the company shall require the same. The managers shall guarantee the purchase money of all goods sold through them in Kathiawar, and shall have a lien on all cotton stock and stores of the company in their custody to secure repayment of the monies advanced under the two last clauses. The managers shall have power to raise money for the purpose of the company upon any of the cotton, yarn and cloth of the company under lien to them, and for this purpose to pledge the said cotton, yarn and cloth. The managers shall have power, with the approval of the directors, to lease the Presses at Bhavnagar and Mahuva. The managers shall not directly sell any goods to the company, purchase any goods from the company, nor shall they have any share or interest in any such purchase or sale, but they may sell or buy goods to a firm their constituents. If the accounts of the company at any time show that the business has been conducted at a loss for two successive years after the execution of agreement, or if the mill and presses shall be permanently disabled by fire, tempest or other accident, the said managers shall be entitled, upon three months' notice in writing served upon the company, to call in their money, and to put an end to this agreement, and their right to remuneration shall thereafter cease and determine. The managers shall be entitled to their commission for two years in any case from the date of agreement, unless determined by themselves; but if the company is placed in liquidation under Act X. of 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force, then and in such case the appointment of said managers and guarantee brokers shall forthwith cease and determine, and they shall not be entitled to any compensation for the loss of office (except for the said period of two years from the date of this agreement: provided always, that if the company shall be placed in liquidation merely for the purpose of reorganization, then the managers shall have a claim to full compensation for the loss of their employment for the residue unexpired of the said term of ten years, unless the new company enter into a similar agreement upon the same terms as the present company. The managers shall advance all monies necessary for payment of premia of insurance against fire both of the mills, presses, machinery, goods, stock and stores belonging to the company. The managers shall, subject to the control of the directors, have power to employ and dismiss all managers, engineers and other servants necessary for the conduct of the company's business at Bhavnagar and Mahuva. The managers shall furnish a full and complete statement of accounts to the directors of the company in Bombay every three months. The managers shall out of their commission pay a sum of Rs. 250 per month to the secretary or secretaries of the company in Bombay, inclusive of office rent. In the event of the company being placed in liquidation under Act X. of 1866, or any other Act or law for the time being in force for the liquidation of joint stock companies, the managers shall give credit for the proceeds of sale or for the value, as may be agreed on, of all securities held by them, and shall be admitted creditors of the company for the balance only of such may be due to them after giving such credit as aforesaid."

Proposed by Mr. Mayhew, and seconded by Mr. Moorar Poonja, That the directors be authorised to borrow the sum of Rs. 3,30,000 upon mortgage of the company's property at Bhavnagar and Mahuva, upon such terms as the direct rs think fit.

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Jehangir Tarrachund, and seconded by Mr. Sheriff Sallay Mahomed, That Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co. be appointed secretaries of the company in Bombay, and have the custody and use, subject to the control of the board, of the seal of the company.

The chairman said Mr. Duxbury, shareholder, who could not be present at the meeting, had sent the directors a letter, with a request that it might be read to the meeting. He (the chairman) was, however, advised that it would be informal to read it to the meeting.

The letter was not read; and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PAGE'S CRICKET BATTS, BALLS, &c., Foot Balls and Lawn Tennis, Manufactory, Kennington, London.

THE REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, August 22.

To the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Judicial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, two memorials addressed to the Chamber—one, the annexure marked A, by the Europ an Bankers and Merchants in Bombay, and the other, annexure marked B, by the principal Native Bankers and Merchants, suggesting the desirability of again bringing before Government the necessity which exists for a legislative enactment for the compulsory registration of partnerships.

An application for such an enactment was made to Government on the 28th of February 1867. The proposals then made by the Chamber were supported by the Government of Bombay, and by the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Madras, and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, in his reply dated Simla, 31st July 1867, remarked that, from the arguments adduced and the state of things disclosed in the Chamber's representation, a measure requiring the registration of partnerships might then be introduced into the Council with a reasonable prospect of its ultimate adoption, provided it were confined to purely commercial partnerships, and if its operation were limited, at all events in the first instance, to the Presidency towns.

Nothing farther, however, was heard on the subject until the 15th of September 1873, when, in answer to the repeated inquiries of the Chamber, the Government of India announced that they had arrived at the conclusion that it was not advisable to undertake at that time any legislation in this direction, nor to support any system of compulsory registration until the same should have been tested by the experience of native traders, and until a system should have been devised which would not embarrass

how it came to pass that the natives of Hindustan, who have such an antipathy to wandering to any great distance from their own country, were induced to make such an extensive journey, exposed to every kind of danger, both by sea and land, and finally be willing to erect a temple in such an out-of-the-way place, among people who were perfect strangers to their faith. Still more surprising was it that they should keep up so faithfully the guardianship of their idols, by constant recruits sent from time to time all the way from India, as we were told. These were points that cast an air of improbability about the whole matter, causing it to seem most unlikely, and made us very desirous of solving the mystery. If the pagoda was a fire-temple belonging to the Guebres, such a circumstance would be not at all strange, but would rather be the most natural thing that could happen; and that it is such a temple is distinctly stated in the works of several travelers, who are regarded as authority on matters out here, but who evidently would not know a Hindoo were they to meet him, and to whom a fire-temple and a heathen pagoda were alone and the same thing. As much as a century and a half ago, Jonas Hanway mentioned the existence of forty or more Hindoo devotees residing at Bakku. Why, then, we thought, might there not be some descendant of them still living, who would be a curiosity to behold, and whose acquaintance it would be profitable for us to make? Accordingly, in the afternoon, we hired a fine-looking droschky, with a span of fast, hardy Kalmuck ponies, who took us all about the town for only sixty kopecs (one shilling and eightpence) for the first hour, which is the government regulation. The charge for the next hour is about one-half that of the first. An hour later, we had arranged with our driver to take us in his droschky to Surakhani, and bring us back, for the sum of five roubles (fourteen shillings). In addition to the span of horses we had, a third horse was quickly harnessed abreast of the other two, which we learned was the custom when driving off for some distance. We started from Bakku at a quarter to four o'clock. Our driver was a Cossack, with a tall, black Astrakhan hat on; and, what is more, he was a regular Jehu, as he drove us over the undulating and poorly constructed roads, full of ruts and sand, at a breakneck-per-hour rate. We passed through two small villages, and in sight of many oil-factories, which, from the dark smoke they emitted, showed that they were running on full time. The air around was filled with an outrageous odour.

On approaching Surakhani, a place composed simply of two large oil-factories, we readily distinguished the Hindoo temple, whitewashed, and surrounded by a high stone wall, with a large wooden gate for its main entrance. Good could hardly contain himself. We got out of the carriage; but found the door locked, and could see no one on the inside. We then walked around into the nearest factory-yard, where we were told that the priest had gone that afternoon to Bakku, and that without him we could not enter the temple. However, by persuasion and the offer of a keran, the key to a small backdoor was forthcoming, by means of which an entrance was easily effected at a point where the walls of the factory and the temple joined. We passed through and out of one of the cells, several of which are built into the high surrounding wall, where the devotees lived. In the centre of this almost circular enclosure, with a diameter averaging about one hundred feet, was the temple proper,—a strong, quadrangular structure, bearing marks of age, but in good repair, surmounted with a dome some thirty to forty feet high. From the dome hung a rope on the inside; and to its end, some three feet from the floor, was fastened, suspended in the air, a good-sized copper bell, just such as is rung by Hindoos in their temples when performing their devotions. Besides the bell, nothing was to be seen, save a metallic tube, which protruded a foot or two out of the floor, and had some cotton batting stuck into it. This the man who furnished us the key pulled out, and in its place held a lighted match. The result was the same as when one lights a gas-jet. We then were shown into the only cell still occupied. In it we readily recognized articles peculiar to the Hindoos. There were pictures of Ganesh, or Gunputti, the four-armed elephant god of Siva, and a few other deities. The last were Penates, or household divinities, cut out of small pieces of silver and gilded wood. They were arranged on a small raised altar in the middle of the cell; and about them were gas-jets like the one already described, and which our ciceroni lighted, one after the other, whispering audibly that the place we were in was very holy. The man, though a Mohammedan, had evidently witnessed the Hindoo priest in profound earnestness at his prayers; and the darkness of the room, lighted up with flames fed from the spirit world beneath, had impressed him with an awe that characterized his every action. Having noticed all that was to be seen, and satisfied ourselves that, though miles away from India, we had not yet got away from India's gods, we started to return to the city; hoping to find the old priest there, and get out of him something about the temple and its wonderful history. It was already growing dark. The fires from ignited gas in ditches, dug here and there for burning lime and baking brick, lighted up the sky, and enabled us to realize, to a very exact degree, the appearance of the country when under an extensive illumination gotten up by the citizens of Bakku to celebrate some festive occasion, or in honour of the visit of some important official to their city. Few, if any, places have such natural resources for an illumination on so grand, yet economical a scale as Bakku; and the idea that we were riding over "gas-works" on a gigantic scale, it must be confessed, suggested thoughts quite peculiar to the time and place. Our Jehu drove back even faster than when we came, breaking the harness twice in his efforts to urge on the horses, regardless of deep ruts and steep banks. We give the palm to Russian steel and Bakku carriages, manufactured, we were told, in St. Petersburg, for withstanding all strain when a Cossack is the driver, and three Kalmuck ponies harnessed abreast are making for home. We were back in the city by seven o'clock; and were just dashing around a corner, before drawing up by our steamer, when the driver suddenly reined in the horses and stopped. We wondered what had happened. The driver, pointing to a group of men seated on the steps of a liquor shop, informed us that the priest we wanted to see was there. I turned and spoke in Hindustani, asking the man to come to us. The sound of his native tongue startled him; and he stared at us wildly as he approached. When we told him that we had just come from his country, and as a proof showed him Gopal, the man's joy knew no bounds. His story, in brief, was, that he was a native of Lahore. Nearly ten years had elapsed since he left Kurrachi by native craft, in company with two associates, and arrived at Bunder Abbas, after a narrow escape from drowning in a storm. From Bunder Abbas, they came on by land, exposed marches to Kirman, Yezd, and Teheran, and thence by the same route that we had taken. They were twelve months making their long journey. At Bakku, they found the temple in charge of an old priest, who, on being relieved, returned to India, there to induce others to follow his footsteps, just as his predecessor had secured these three fresh arrivals. One of the associates died after a stay here of a year or two. Shortly after, the other became so homesick that he returned to India, promising straightway to send substitutes in his place. No one as yet had appeared; and the priest, still a man in the prime of life, was getting very much discouraged. He declared he could not stay any longer a voluntary exile from friends and country, even though he should have to commit the unpardonable sin of leaving the divinities unattended,—a circumstance without a precedent, he said; for no break had yet occurred in the guardianship by Hindoos of the temple since its erection, over eleven hundred years ago, but about which he evidently knew as little as he did about its subsequent history. Further than this, he was rapidly forgetting his mother-tongue, and talking a mixture of Armenian and Turkish: so that, outside of a plain, ordinary conversation, he not only had difficulty in expressing himself, but often failed to complete his Hindustani sentences, making it very hard to understand him: One thing was evident: the man was losing faith in the virtue and efficacy of his Penates, and declared that they were not what they used to be. To prove this, he went on to show how much wealth had been slowly accumulating for ages at his shrine, part of which had come all the way from India; but the rest was the result of offerings from many people, not so far away, who, though of a different faith, visited the sacred spot,—partly from curiosity, and partly from a general superstition in the vague belief that it is wise to appease diety under all forms. This wealth had lately been carried off in the night by parties who could not be found; and, if the gods could not take care of what was their own, the priest seriously doubted whether they could look after him and his interests, and that of those gone before him. Evidently this idea had made a strong impression upon him; for on the next day, when our steamer was advertised to start, this orthodox Hindoo urged and besought me to take him along as my servant, just as I was doing by Gopal, even at the risk of his losing caste and undoing the accumulated merit which was the direct result of so many years of self sacrifice and penance. From England he said he would return with Gopal to India. On finding I could not take him, he determined he would abandon the idols to the tender mercies of some Mahommedan friends, and go back the way he had come; declaring this life he was leading to be a humbug!

established in the British metropolis will be, we shall say, the strangest of news to a very large section of the public. Every tolerably educated Englishman has heard of Rabelais; but the study of his works— they are not studied with the deepest earnestness, it were better that they were not read at all—is, probably, confined mainly to professed scholars and critics. So little are his real merits understood by the great mass of readers that not long since the solicitor of that very useful body the Society for the Suppression of Vice gravely proposed to take proceedings against a highly respectable publisher for issuing an English translation, sumptuously illustrated by Gustave Dore, of "Gargantua" and "Pantagruel!" The truth is that Rabelais, all gross as he is, grows more and more harmless every day. It has already been said that, although his diction is revoltingly foul—the style of the "Assommoir" is chaste in comparison with much that the Doctor of Chinon has written—his work is, to a great extent, very wearisome reading. It was admirably translated in the seventeenth century by Sir Thomas Urquhart; but that learned knight gave equivalents in the English slang of his age for the French "soulduddry," as Sir Walter would term it, so superabundantly employed by Rabelais, and the consequence is that the English translation cannot conveniently be read without the aid of Captain Grose's "Lexicon Balatronicum," or a slang dictionary. Very few students can be found at present to laugh at Edmund Gayton's "Festivous Notes on 'Don Quixote,'" a ponderous piece of ribaldry published during the Commonwealth, but now generally disregarded save by bookworms, for the reason that most of Mr. Gayton's "festivous" conceits are couched in an argot which has become as obsolete as that of Nash and Dekker and "Drunken Barnaby." The strange and seemingly purposeless recapitulations of similitudes and nomenclature which abound in Rabelais render him, again, distasteful to those who read merely for amusement. Rabelais possibly knew very well what he was about when he wrote this far fetched stuff, and had some definite motive in writing it; but the motive has become inscrutable, save to the deepest French scholars; while, to the ordinary reader, his grotesque verbosity may appear so much tiresome balderdash. Finally, Rabelais, in an English dress, can do but very little mischief; for the reader who deliberately seeks for indecency in "Gargantua" must be quite depraved enough and to spare before he begins his search, while the casual reader will often be deterred from mastering Rabelais, owing to the astonishing mass of learning in which the crudest of his jests are enshrined. He knew more than Burton, more than Bishop Andrews, more than Bishop Hall, more than Boyle, more than Meneri did. He was a gulf of erudition, classical, patriotic, topographical, and medical; and the sincere and appreciative student of his works utterly forgets the grossness of his stories and the scurrility of his language in the awe and admiration excited by the contemplation of learning not arrogantly displayed, but pervading almost every sentence in one of the most extraordinary monuments of scholarship, wit and morality extant.

He who rises from the attentive study of Swift must so rise with a sad heart. The magnificence of nearly all that has been written by the illustrious English writer is clouded by the reflection that his wit, his learning, and his eloquence were employed with no beneficent result. The "Drapier's Letters," form, perhaps, an exception to a melancholy rule; and in "Gauliver's Travels" Swift was involuntarily the means of doing good, since that which he wrote as a bitter sarcasm on mankind was instantly appropriated for the use of the children's kingdom, and was at once acclaimed as a children's epic, more moving than "Jack the Giant-killer," and more touching than "Tom Thumb." But to what useful object has tended "The Tale of a Tub," which can be rivalled only by Voltaire's "Candide," as a perfect crystallised piece of wit? Who is better after reading the "Directions to Servants," or the "Modern Polite Conversation"? The most humane of Swift's writings is "The Journal to Stella;" yet the effect which it produces in the mind is neither elevating nor wholesome. The unhappy Esther Johnson far more resembled Heloise than did the Julia of Rousseau's morbid but beautiful romance. Swift's intellect, gigantic as were its powers, was chronically clouded by the incipient insanity which subsequently overthrew it. There is a glimpse of madness to come in the terrific Bedlam episode in the "Tale of a Tub," a comparatively early work, but remembered, of Swift. The genius of Francois Rabelais was, on the other hand, thoroughly robust, healthy, and jovial. He was a satirist, but he was no misanthrope. He hated vice and tyranny, avarice and hypocrisy; but he loved mankind. No finer moral essays have ever been penned than the scheme of Gargantua's education, and the description of the Abbey of Thelema. The famous motto of "Fay ce que voudras," afterwards impudently appropriated by the atheists and profligates of Medmenham Abbey, was intended by Rabelais as an assertion of rational liberty, of the liberty of seeking truth and doing good. And Good is the goal to which all the seeming madcap vagaries of Rabelais tend. He wore a fool's cap and shook a zany's bells because he did not care about being burnt by the Inquisition. He had the courage of a reformer, without the heroism of a martyr. For the rest, English scholars, if they lack all the passionate enthusiasm with which Frenchmen regard the works of Rabelais, must agree with an illustrious English critic that the Curé of Meudon was among the boldest as well as the deepest thinkers of his age. "His buffoonery was not merely Brutus's rough stick, which contained a rod of gold: it was necessary as an amulet against the monks and logates; and he must be classed with the greatest creative minds in the world—with Shakespeare, with Dante, and with Cervantes." Such was the verdict pronounced on Francois Rabelais by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

A STATUE TO RABELAIS.

(Daily Telegraph.)

WHEN England is destitute of anything worthy to be called a national monument of Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, Bacon or Brougham, France appears to be indefatigable in erecting effigies in bronze or marble of her most famous sons. From Henry Quatre on the Pont Neuf to Parmentier, who introduced the potato into France, at Metz, from Napoleon I. in the Place Vendome to Jeanne D'Arc at Rouen, nearly all the glories of France have successively received statuesque commemoration. Voltaire, after a long and bitter controversy, has at length his statue. To the memory of Mirabeau, after a discussion as heated, the sculptor's tribute has been paid; the counterfeit presentment of Adolphe Thiers has just enshrined the attractions of Nancy; and, after a little while, perchance, a memorial may be raised in honour of a statesman who was never popular, but who was still, in every sense of the term, a great man—Guizot. Meanwhile, a certain section of French litterateurs seem resolved to erect a statue in memory of a writer who was assuredly one of the greatest humorists that the world has ever seen. Destitute of the rapiers which so exquisitely relieves the drollery of Cervantes and of Sterne, incapable of the polish which stones for the malevolence of the satires of Swift, unendowed with the gentleness and benignance which soften the quaint prose of Montaigne, Francois Rabelais surpasses all those illustrious authors in genuine laughter compelling power. He is the French Aristophanes. He did for his own language that which Chaucer did for English and Boccaccio for Italian; and though much of the phraseology employed by the Doctor of Chinon has become as obsolete as that of the "Canterbury Tales," the racy zing of his sentences is still the model studied by every writer who is ambitious to excel in French composition. The incurable and gratuitous grossness of his writings renders them distasteful to lovers of pure literature; yet, all obscene as he could be, Rabelais was not by any means an immoral writer. His name is abominated by the clergy, for, although he had been a monk and died curate of Meudon, he was the covert champion and propagator of the ideas of the Reformation. Francis I., who was not by any means averse from the burning of heretics, could see no harm in Gargantua and Pantagruel. The Pope absolved the runaway Benedictine for his violation of monastic vows. Cardinal Duprat was so enamoured of his works that he never travelled with a copy of Rabelais. The first question put by Cardinal Du Bellay when a person of distinction sought introduction to him was, "A-t-il lu le Livre?" and he once refused to admit a distinguished scholar to his table, because the malodrolt guest confessed that he had not read "the Book." Yet the writer so fondly cherished by princes of the Church was at heart an inveterate foe of the Papacy, and in his seemingly random buffooneries a formidable, albeit indirect, hostility to Romanism was kept up. The absolved of the Pope and the protégé of the most Christian King was admired by the austere Calvin, who thought he had discovered in Rabelais a Protestant, and would have numbered him among his disciples, but that his pure and pious mind was shocked and disgusted by the profane jesting of the graceless cure. In revenge the incorrigible droll makes Panurge talk Calvinism.

So Rabelais is to have his statue. A committee has been formed in Paris for carrying out the desired object, and one of the most enthusiastic promoters of the project, M. Edmond About, announces that a Rabelais Club, of which he had been invited to join the committee, had been formed in London. In addition to this, similar committees were in course of formation in Belgium, Germany, Sweden, and Russia. The list of subscriptions already received is headed by the name of M. Gambetta. That a "Rabelais Club" has been

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